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THE WEEK.

MONDAY 4TH MAY.

THE FOLLOWING extract, though long, will repay perusal as illustrating the state of morality among Anglo-Indians in the last century. It is taken from Mr. James Hutton's memoirs of Sir James Bland Blunt :—

According to a memorandum in the hand-writing of Sir James Lamb, dated London, 3rd September 1818—Sir Thomas Rumbold, twice Governor of Madras towards the end of last century, and a baronet, started in life as a shoe black and errand boy at Arthur's Gaming House, London under the auspices of Robert Mackreth, the head waiter. Mr. Mackreth was something more than a waiter, for he was what we would call in India an accommodating sowcar. Gentlemen who frequented the Club were more often than not "cleaned out" of all the money that they had brought with them, whereupon the obliging Mackreth favoured them with loans, payable the following morning with 5 per cent. interest added. Thus, calculated by the year, Mr. Mackreth limited his demand for interest to 1,825 per cent. per annum. Young Tom Rumbold, the boy of all work to the establishment, made himself useful to Mackreth and to the subscribers to the Club; and when Mackreth resigned his waitership, having realised a large fortune, subsequently to become Sheriff of London, a member of Parliament, and a Knight Bachelor, the nimble Tom stepped into his shoes and practice, and rapidly put together a very pretty collection of coins. And it chanced one day that he advanced a large sum to a person of high rank and low morality, which the recipient staked, lost, and found it inconvenient to repay. So by way of commuting the debt, he obtained for Rumbold an appointment as a writer in the East India Company's service at Calcutta. Rumbold brought out to India with him the greed for money, and uniting with two orders, he bought off all the rice available in Calcutta, resold it at famine prices, and thereby made a large fortune. Virtue was its own reward, and in due course he twice became Governor of Madras. During his second tenure of office, Lady Rumbold thought it consistent with her dignity to present the world with a gubernatorial infant, and as this was the first time such an event had occurred since the occupation of the Carnatic, there was a great work to do. There was no squeamishness then as to officials receiving presents from natives. Among the most forward in his congratulations, both verbal and material, was the Nabob of Arcot; and Sir Thomas Rumbold being much moved thereby adopted the rather unusual course of asking that feudatory to stand godfather to the child. The honour was accepted, and a huge State ceremony resulted. The child was duly Christened, and doubtless duly squealed and then the whole party "adjourned to a sumptuous repast," the Nabob sitting on the Governor's right hand. Now the Nabob was wearing the celebrated Arcot diamond, set in a ring, and Sir Thomas gazed absently at the gem. Presently he asked to be allowed to inspect it. The unsuspecting Oriental immediately took off the ring, and placed it in his Excellency's hand. Thereupon the good Sir Thomas blandly smiled, and gently pushing his finger through the gewgaw expressed in an inoffensive speech his sincere thanks for so handsome a present—'for, really, I never thought of, or expected, anything so handsome, my dear Nabob.' The Nabob, aghast at this annexation, endeavoured to explain that he had not given it, but simply lent it for inspection. The genial Governor, however, affected not to understand, and doubtless at that moment her Ladyship caught the eye of the next senior, and the revellers rose and dispersed. The ring was taken the greatest care of by our representative, and the Nabob gnashed his teeth in vain but saw it no more,

But the Nabob played a nice dodge with him. He made a present of it to Queen Charlotte, who managed to draw it out of him to the sore grief of our ex-Governess.

THE AMIR of Afghanistan is not after all so unpolished as people generally take him for. It seems he has a touch of sentimentalism in him. On his return to Peshwar, Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner, referred to the smallness of the house he was going to occupy compared with the fine one which was selected for his residence at Rawal Pindi. The Amir very genially said. "It is small, but it was the first I entered in India, and for me it shall always be the best."

A CASE, which lately occurred in Madras, will prove interesting to the members of the new self-Government Boards about to be introduced into this Province. A Mr. Hardy, Local Fund Engineer of the Dindigal Circles, went home on 3 months' sick leave, and on being advised by his doctor to wait in England for a further period, applied for an extension of leave, but getting no reply from the President, he, after loitering at home for a few weeks after the expiry of his leave, telegraphed to the President the day of his departure. On reaching India and reporting himself at Dindigal, the President informed him that his services were dispensed with. He then filed a suit against the Local Board for Rs. 2,282. Notwithstanding the Defendant's plea that the Plaintiff had forfeited his employment by overstaying his leave, the Judge granted him a decree for Rs. 1200 on the ground that the Plaintiff was entitled to three months' salary in lieu of notice. Plaintiff has appealed against this order. May we ask if the Engineer had received his salary for 3 months in lieu of notice if he had resigned his service? Overstayal of leave is as much an act of exercise of free-will as resignation, unless overstayal is for causes over which the man had no control.

IN REPLY to the Press representative's querry whether Lord Randolph Churchill had noticed much misery among[illegible] common people, His Lordship said :—"No, I did not see any startling evidence of starvation, of deep poverty, although in the British portion of [illegible] there was evidently a good deal of agricultural distress, owing to the absence of rain and the failure of the crops for several years. But the Government seem to be treating the people there with great consideration in the way of remitting burdens and otherwise helping them to overcome times of trouble. The efforts of the Bombay Government, duing the last few years, under Sir James Fergusson, to extend the railway system over the Deccan have, I believe, entirely obviated the danger of any great famine in that district for the future. There may be scarcity from time to time, but no probability of another famine upon any serious scale." The inference from the above is that his Lordship had found the Deccan under Native Princes much better off than the British Deccan. What would Sir Lepel Griffin say to this? He can't say that Lord Randolph Churchill is a political renegade. Remission of rent is seldom allowed, and when granted it is so small that its effect is almost inappreciable—Pace, Collector of Bangalore.

TUESDAY, 5TH MAY.

"WHEN the mail of the 10th April left England, it was reported in official circles that the Ameer had asked Lord Dufferin for an increase of his subsidy which would bring it up to £400,000 a year, and for a British Resident, supported by an adequate body of troops." This desire on the part of the Amir is but natural after the late display of the wealth of Ind on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." As to the latter portion of the news, it is no more probable than the sun rising in the west.

THE CASHMERE DURBAR, in pursuance of their policy of opposition to foreigners superseding the natives in the trade of the country, have disallowed Mr. Russell to form a new trading company under the patronage of Sir Oliver St. John. The matter has been represented to the Viceroy and will probably result in heavy litigation.

THE COSSACKS are thus referred to in a history of the Russo-Turkish war :

In personal appearance, the Cossack is not usually heroic. He is a clumsy man, with coarse and common features of the Tartar type, and his shambling air and manner do not compensate for his want of fine proportions. But his courage, endurance, and fidelity are beyond dispute. On service, these men sleep in the open air, and are extremely useful as scouts; for their predatory habits, quick eye-sight and familiarity with wide tracts of country, enable them to discern with great readiness the features of the ground they are traversing, to fall unexpectedly on small detachments of the enemy, and to disappear with rapidity as soon as the desired mischief has been effected. They elect their own officers, with the exception of those of superior rank, who are named by the Government. Without having the scientific character of more regular troops, the Cossacks will always be useful for the performance of outpost duties, for foraging and scouting, for harassing the adversary's flanks, or for acting as a species of police. Since the commencement of 1875, they have been more strictly organised than before. The active troops are divided into three classes, representing three gradations of age and consequently three degrees of proficiency; and a reserve is formed out of the veterans, who are liable to be called on for service whenever war occurs. But the Cossack is still a barbarian, and is likely to remain one for many years to come. He is given to plundering, and has not the slightest remorse in taking whatever he wants wherever he can discover. His cruelty when opposed is extreme, and every country invaded by a Russian army has reason to dread the rapacity and savage caprice of Cossack irregulars. These hordes from the outlying steppes have little idea of civilisation. Badly clothed and equipped and accustomed to lives of a rough and precarious nature, they are apt to help themselves in any way they find convenient, and resistance to their will is death. In this respect they are no better now than they were a hundred or two hundred years ago. Primitive instincts are not easily subdued, and in Russia there are few influences by which such habits are likely to be mitigated or held in check. The Czar relies on his faithful Cossacks, and any crimes they may commit are matters for their own consciences, which are not likely to be very exacting task masters.

"THE LONDON Positivist Society has issued a long manifesto, signed by Professor Beesley, on the Russian approach to India, setting forth their position in the controversy. While admitting that our rule in India has conferred some benefits to the country, those benefits, it is urged, are considerably outweighed by the evils of government by aliens. To the English people the position of conquerors has been and is deeply demoralizing. Moreover, the possession of India is to our country a source not of strength but of weakness. The humiliations of this year, springing as they all do, directly or indirectly, from this fatal connexion, are at length opening the eyes of the public to the unwelcome truth. A certain number of English families are enriched at the expense of our Indian subjects. But for the mass of our people there is neither happiness nor even security till the unnatural union be dissolved. For these and other 'reasons' the London Positivists hold that it would be the aim of wise statesmanship to study how the connexion may be gradually brought to an end. But with regard to the advance of Russia to the frontier of Afghanistan, while frankly acquiescing in the extension of Russian annexation to its natural limits, they declare that England is entitled to draw the line at the farthest frontier of Afghanistan. 'We pledged ourselves,' say the Positivists, 'to the present Ameer in 1880, and again in 1883, to defend him against foreign aggression, provided that he would follow our advice. It would be no less ruinous than discreditable if we showed any disposition to evade the fulfilment of that pledge. If Abdur Rahman or his successors should at any time disregard our counsels, or become unfriendly, it would, in our opinion, be wise to fall back on our natural frontier, the Indus. But while our pledge remains binding, we trust that our Government will be prompt to make it good, if necessary, by arms; and that it will not give the Ameer reason to say that we have surrendered any position to which he has a just claim or that is of strategical importance for the defence of his territory.' And *apropos* of the Positivists' proviso that the Ameer should 'regard our counsels,' I have good reason to believe that the next Russian move in London will be to show that Abdur Rahman has been in the past, and is at the present moment, playing a double game and taking the pay as much from Codlin as from Short."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH MAY.

THE *Russki Misl*, a Russian monthly periodical published at Muscow, contains in its last impression an article on the question of the hour between England and Russia. The tone of the article is very unfriendly towards the German Chancellor, whom it indirectly indicts as the instigator of the recent Russian move against Afghanistan, for ends subservient to his own policy. Towards Germany the writer adopts very angry language.

THE *Times of India* has received private news relative to the real cause of French irritation on the suppression of that insignificant journal the *Bosphore Egyptien*. The letter says that it was the high-handedness of English officials that touched the French susceptibilities so much rather than the attempted extinction of the paper itself. The printing establishment was seized notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the French Consul General, the doors were broken open, and the employees dismissed. The order for suspending the *Bosphore* was issued a twelve month ago, but for the sensibility of Mr. Gladstone to offend France that the order was never carried out. The outcome of this vacillating policy of our peace-at-any-price ministry was the humiliating position to which the ministry has been drawn by the threat of France to recall its consul from Egypt.

THE *Pioneer's* special correspondent informs us that there was an interview between the Russian officers and the British and Afghan Officers three or four days before the battle at Aka Tapa. On the 26th March Captain Yate went down to Aka Taka and had an interview in the afternoon with Colonel Zakrchewski, Komaroff's Chief of the Staff. With Captain Yate were Captain de Laessoe, Dr. Owen, Kazi Mahomed Aslam and Sarder Sher Ahmed Khan

The British officers were courteously received and invited to lunch. Meanwhile the Cossacks on the one side and the sowars of the 11th B. L. on the other had shaken hands (not on the Oxus but on the Murghab) and taken stock of each other. The Russian officers were much struck by the bearing, physique and soldierly appearance of the 11th B. L. escort. And well they might be, for it is well-known that good judges have pronounced our finest Indian cavalry to be equal to that of most continental Powers. The Russian officers had also invited the British officers to a cold collation on the following day in front of the Afghan videttes who were only a few yards from the Cossack outposts. It is strange that this friendly interchange of civilities had taken place two or three days before the fight took place at Aka Tapa.

Truth says, "It is believed that the Afghans are descendants of the Ten Tribes, and it is a curious comment upon the power of Hebrew nationality that we should be spending a good many millions in Egypt to ensure to the descendants of the Ten Tribes usurious interest on their loans, and a few millions more to uphold the claims of the Ten Tribes to rule some Turkoman villages in Central Asia. The Afghans, we may be certain, will always be the enemy of the power which seeks to subdue them. Left alone, they will constitute a buffer State between Russia and India. We should do well, therefore, to leave them absolutely alone. As for our guaranteeing any district which they claim, the policy is an insane one. No sooner will they have got all that they can out of us, than they will betray us in order to get something out of Russia. For my part, I would not move a soldier or waste a rupee in order to defend Herat. As it is, we spent twenty millions a few years ago to attack the Afghans, and now we are told that we ought to go to war with Russia in order to secure to them a plain and a few villages, their title to which is, to say the least, doubtful." Quite true; but has not England proceeded too far to recede now? Letting alone the descendants of the Ten Tribes at this stage would mean loss of prestige, which by the way has already suffered to some extent, and if Truth be followed now, the nation would be guilty of the charge of breach of plighted faith; its opinion should, therefore, be shelved for the nonce.

The Government of India have ruled that an allowance of one anna six pies *per maund* for crushing the grain on which the horses of British mounted corps are fed is also to be given to native cavalry corps on the silladar system.

The Commender-in-Chief of the Bombay army has visited the sick and wounded who have returned from Suakin and are in hospital there. The batch consists of 4 men of the 17th Bengal Infantry, 8 of the 15th Sikhs, 3 of the 28th Bombay Infantry, 6 of the Madras Sappers and 5 camp followers. His Excellency minutely inquired into every case, and had a cheering word for each patient.

Thursday, 7th May.

Since the outbreak of war in the East, 5,000 stand of rifles and over 12,000,000 cartridges, and a large quantity of bayonets and scabbards have been shipped from America to China.

Under the heading of "A Warning" a London paper publishes the following letter from 'Vigilant':—"Sir,—At a time like the present, when our commerce and vital interests are threatened in various parts of the East by both France and Russia, it may be well that the British public should know of an intrigue on foot in Burma which is either a medley of stock-jobbing and politics on the part of the Ferry Ministry, or a scheme of madmen, which latter French financiers have not often shown themselves to be. The scheme in question is a convention now being negotiated with King Theebaw for a concession of the ruby mines of Upper Burma to a Frenchman or French company, which scheme is in some way connected with the treaty lately concluded between the Ferry Ministry and King Theebaw. The concession is to be in perpetuity at a yearly rental of 2½ lakhs of rupees, and one condition is, that four years' rental, say 10 lakhs, be paid in advance, the King allowing a rebate or discount of 2 lakhs. The mines are to be worked by French engineers and workmen, and another condition is that they (the French) are to be permitted to have a guard of five hundred men armed and fully equipped for their protection. As no sane Frenchman would ever embark such an amount of capital as would be required with the remotest hope that the mines in question could recoup him after paying working expenses and the support of the small army mentioned, it is evident the scheme must be a political one, with the object of obtaining a footing in Upper Burma as in Tonquin, and this intrigue should be brought prominently to the notice both of our Home and India Governments."

News by the mail regarding the rising of the Indians in Canada, is not very cheering. The Indians are said to "have massacred 14 whites at Frog-Lake. General Middleton, with 800 men, has advanced twenty-three miles beyond Humboldt. Riel has crossed the North Saskatchewan, and occupies both sides." The expected battle has taken place, in which the rebels were completely defeated.

Reuter tells us that the *London Daily News* has published an article in which it says that a conciliatory reply to the proposals of the British Cabinet Council has been received and that at a meeting of the Cabinet the reply was favourably considered. But in the same breath the same authority states that the *Times* in a leading article says that, while the Russian Government is willing to accept the British proposals as a basis for further negotiations, it is unwilling to refer the question of justice of the action at Panjdeh to arbitration as being derogatory to the Russian army, and that the same journal as an alternative course in case of Russia's refusal to submit the case to arbitration has suggested the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the positions occupied by General Komaroff pending the delimitation of the frontier. The Arbitration is now *un fait accompli* and there is no room for surmise any longer.

As further proof of native loyalty and their devotion to the throne of England, we quote the following from a contemporary: "Conspicuous among the native leaders of these provinces for their munificent offers of aid to the Government in the present crisis have been the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad, Nawab Ahsanullah of Dakka, and the Maharaja of Tipperah. The first named gentleman has offered to Government the use of two lakhs of rupees till peace be restored. Nawab Ahsanullah has offered the savings of his lifetime, amounting to a very large sum, for the purpose of raising a body of troops for service in Egypt, on the North-West frontier, or in India. The Maharajah of Hill Tipperah has offered to place all the resources of his little State at the disposal of Government."

It is definitely settled that the Government will take over the Scind-Panjab, and Delhi Railway on the 1st January next. All officials of the Company drawing over Rs. 500 a month have been told to hold themselves in readiness to receive notice to quit. This will affect about 22 gentlemen.

A Madras gentleman, says a contemporary, has divined a new reason for this complication on the Afghan frontier. He says that to prevent H. R. H. the Prince of Wales succeeding his most noble mother to the Throne of England, the Czar has become most anxious, and in order to create a diversion in favour of his son-in-law, the Duke of Edinburgh, that he will try the conquest of India, and that if he succeeds in his mission, he will make his Grace the Emperor of India. The white heat which has been worked up in men's minds by the *Golmal* may engender such fancies, and the above is no more than the product of an overtaxed imagination.

Friday, 8th May.

A Police Superintendent and a large number of police officers, mounted and on foot, have been for some time endeavouring to capture the notorious freebooter, Tantia Bheel, taking Khandwa, in the Central Provinces, as the base of their operations. Notwithstanding all their efforts he is still at large, and continues his depredations in the Khandeish and Nimar districts. His principal retreat seems to be the Chandnee jungle, where he is supposed to conceal his loot. It is very curious that the pest of the C. P. should have eluded pursuit for such a length of time, and that his liberty is owing to the inefficiency of the Central Provinces Police, there can be no manner of doubt.

Captain Temple has taken in hand the publication of the Diary of Runjeet Singh, written by Sohan Lal, and now in the possession of his son, Harkishen Das. We trust that the Punjab University will not fail to assist an undertaking of such interest to the public.

"There is a weighty lady in America, weighing more than six maunds, on view at a museum in New York. No amount of fat seems above the tender passion, and though past forty, the beauty of 500lbs, fell in love with another exhibit in the same establishment called the 'Madagascar Giant,' whose speciality is size, he being a thundering monster standing eight feet six inches, unshod. The wedding appropriately took place in the exhibition—the invitations being doubtless by cards well paid for. Unfortunately the reporters have not given a description of the *trousseau* of this marriage in 'high life." Each dress must have consumed a respectable dry goods' store. The wedding cake must have been a hillock of edibles.

"A lecture on the manners and customs of the women of India was recently delivered at the Sydney Mechanic's Hall by Mrs. Richard Brown, the wife of a Missionary, stationed in the Madras Presidency. Mrs. Brown, we read, was dressed in the costume of a Brahmin lady, and had a simple and unaffected style of delivery. She gave an account of the mission work that had been carried on by her husband and herself in the south of Madras, principally at Trichinopoli, where they were stationed for nearly five years. In describing the domestic life of the Hindus, she gave many amusing and characteristic instances of the superstitions and customs of the race, and read a code of rules prescribed in one of the leading devotional books for the guidance of married women. Many of the tenets there laid down were received with silent disapproval, but the axiom that 'A man without a wife is an imperfect being,' was greeted by the ladies with very general applause."

"World has the best reason for stating that no member of the Cabinet has been firmer or more resolute in resisting the action of Russia in Central Asia than the Prime Minister. He was slow to believe that the Russian Government would be guilty of a piece of sharp practice, but once convinced of the fact he determined that a resolute stand must be made. The language of the English Government, inspired mainly by the Prime Minister, has been distinct and resolute throughout, and has created a marked impression at St. Petersburg." *World* has reasons to see good in whatever the old man does or says. But what is the result of this strong and resolute language? This shameful arbitration!

It is stated that out of eight surgeons required for frontier service, two natives of Bengal have been selected, and have been warned to be in readiness. They are Dr. Dutt, Civil Surgeon of Pubna, and Dr. Bose of Furreedpore.

Saturday, 9th May.

Says the *Detroit Free Press* that in West Virginia flourishes a lawyer who recently sued a deadman, got a decree, sold his property, realized the sale proceeds, and invested them in whisky before the Court could be apprized of the fact that the defendant had appeared before a higher Tribunal not long before the case against him was instituted by this 'cute Yankee lawyer.' The fraud is no doubt very daring and original too.

The Maharaja of Mysore will be invested with the insignia of the G. C. S. I. by the Governor of Madras at a State Durbar to be held at Mysore on the 20th instant.

According to the *Pioneer's* correspondent with the Boundary Commission, the sufferings of a part of the Commission on the road between the Ansafid and Chasma-i-Sabz Passes were extreme. He says that on the 4th April last almost every dog in camp died that night, and the native servants, nearly the whole camp,—for the tents were lost—had lain out with the dogs in the snow. In the morning some were dead, and many crippled. The Russians will have the pleasure to see that their procrastination had at least produced one effect, that of disfiguring the members of the British Commission.

"A Government Bill has been introduced by Mr. Cross for the transfer to the Secretary of State for India of all India stock on which a dividend has not been claimed for ten years after such transfer, the dividends to be applied by the Secretary of State to part of the revenues of India."

The last issue of the *Gazette* of *India* contains revised rules for the guidance of travellers visiting Cashmere territory. The number of Military officers at one time in Cashmere is limited to 200, and the disposal of passes for this number rests with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Civilians and Military officers in Civil employ of whom but a small proportion can obtain leave to visit Cashmere do not require any passes, but they should report their intention to travel in Cashmere to the officer on special duty in Cashmere. There are four authorized routes mentioned in the *Gazette* for European visitors. Carriages and coolies will be provided at every stage for the convenience of travellers at specified rates which must be paid daily. They must not on any pretence whatever press into their service the subjects of the Maharaja as beaters for game. Visitors are to be independent of any help from native officials except in real emergencies. All complaints to be made to the officer on special duty at Cashmere.

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"THE INTERNATIONAL Commission for the improvement of the Suez Canal are unanimous in recommending that the Canal should be widened, and that the depth should be increased to nine metres below high water mark. The washing down of the banks is to be prevented by planting trees and shrubs in some places, and by building stone embankments in others. The improvements are to be undertakan gradually, and the total cost is set down at over two hundred millions of francs. The alterations designed will enable vessels to pass through the Canal in something like twelve hours. It is still under consideration whether navigation shall be enabled to proceed day and night by lighting the whole water way by electricity."

THE *Pioneer* says :—" Russian names are naturally not popular in India just now after the Komaroff and Alikhanoff exploits on the Murghab. Thus Simla knows "Peterhoff" no more—not that it has yet been razed to the ground to make room for a statelier edifice, but simply because, *par Ordre du Roi*, the little house on the hill is henceforth to be known as the 'Viceregal Lodge'." This is too much of a good thing.

A GENTLEMAN, writing from St. Petersburg, says :—"Ere the summer passes the Duke of Edinburgh will come to Russia, and one of the Grand Dukes will go to London. Sweet words will be lavished on either side, and honest John Bull will believe Russia is once more his best friend, and will go to fight again in the Soudan, thinking no more of Afghanistan. The opportunity will be seized by Russia to provoke a rising at Herat against Afghan misrule, and the notables of the town will be induced to call in a Russian Colonel, who will happen to have a few Cossacks ready in the neighbourhood, to come and restore order. The Foreign Office at St. Petersburg will communicate with London and say that the Russian troops will be withdrawn from Herat as soon as a stable government shall be established. Thus *le tour sera joue*. You may consider this as the certain course of events." The gentleman is not far from the truth.

SAYS THE *Englishman* :—" After all, Sir Charles Turner was not able to meet the members of the European and Native Bar of the High Court of Madras to receive their farewell addresses ; but he intimated to the respective leaders of the Bar, in writing, that he anticipated what they were going to say, and would thank them by letter when more at leisure. Great waste of time might be saved in this country if other persons, to whom addresses are frequently presented, would follow the course adopted by Sir Charles Turner." We say Amen to this wish. But men's feelings are so differently constituted that there is no hope of such a wish being realized. Some men will make a tour of India to collect *chitties* while others scorn to have them. We remember a medical gentleman of high reputation, a friend of ours, went away from Calcutta and hid himself at Barrackpur to avoid a set of address-givers who wanted a parting speech from him.

THE *Indian Omnibus* quoting a German newspaper says :—" An enterprising firm of publishers in New York, wishing to be the first in the field with a translation of a book by a French authoress, engaged fifty-nine translators, who set about their task at one o'clock in the afternoon, and by eleven the same night the translation was in the hands of the printers ; while the work containing three hundred and fifty pages, was published in the afternoon of the following day."

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 229 against 292 and 253 in the 2 preceding weeks and 86 less than the corresponding week last year. From cholera there were 65 deaths against 70 and 76 in the 2 preceding weeks, the mean of the corresponding week for the previous 5 years being 76. In the corresponding week of the 3 preceding years 1882-83-84 the deaths from cholera were 104,103, and 106. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the cholera mortality has descended from the high level which it maintained in these years. The descent has been marked throughout the whole of April. There has been a slight increase in the mortality from small pox and 10 deaths were registered during the week. The general mortality of the week was at the rate of 27·5 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, May 5th.—After several divisions and motions for adjournment, the House of Commons approved of the vote of credit, Mr. Gladstone consenting to give an opportunity, on Thursday next, to discuss the policy of the Government.

London, May 8th, Noon.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons said the Viceroy had arranged with the Ameer the basis whereon the British Government was proceeding, and that if further communication with the Ameer should be necessary the Viceroy will make it. Mr. Gladstone added that the Viceroy must be taken to approve of the arrangement between England and Russia.

London, May 8th.—The Suez Canal Commission is now discussing the French proposals to entrust the control and free navigation of the Canal to an International Commission as in the case of the Danube. Austria, Germany, and Russia are in favor of this proposal, but England and Italy oppose it. The debate in the House of Commons on the policy of the Government is fixed for Monday next.

Obituary.—Earl Dudley.

London, May 9th.—Sir Stafford Northcote last night, in the House of Commons, gave notice of a resolution for a Vote of Censure, which would be tantamount to stopping the Vote of Credit, until the House was informed regarding the policy of the Government, and how the money will be employed.

St. Petersburgh, May 7th.—The Russian Government has decided to continue the Trans-Caspian Railway through Askabad, Kachka, and Merv to Burdalik. The work is to be finished next year.

St. Petersburgh May 8th.—The *Official Messenger* states that General Komaroff's action was not contrary to the instructions he had received, and adds that the Minister for War has agreed to refer to arbitration the question, whether the instructions given to General Komaroff were in accordance with the agreement of March 17.

The same paper confirms Mr. Gladstone's statement that the English and Russian Governments are prepared to resume negotiations immediately in London, to settle the main points of the delimitation of the frontier.

Bombay, May 8th, 22h. 5m.—The Cairo Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs that the news of the abandonment of operations in the Soudan has created a feeling of consternation in Abyssinia, the people fearing that Osman Digma will attack them.

Bombay, May 9th.— The *Times of India* has received a Special Telegram, saying that the *Morning Post* publishes the announcement that Lord Dufferin has resigned the Viceroyalty in consequence of the decision of the Government in regard to the course of Anglo-Russian negotiations. The report is denied by the (London) *Daily News*.

Simla, May 9th.—The report of the Viceroy's resignation is utterly false. There is not a vestige of truth in it, nor can the Staff even imagine what gave rise to such a rumour. This confirms my enquiries a fortnight ago, when a rumour of this order first originated in the Simla bazaar.

Suakim, May 7th.—Lord Wolseley inspected the Sikhs on their return from Tahakool to-day, and expressed his great pleasure at their appearance and conduct in the field.

He then called Subadar Goorditt Singh, of the 45th Sikhs, to the front, and promised him a sword to replace the one he had broken when rallying the square at McNeil's zareeba on March 22nd.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1885.

THE RAWAL PINDI CONFERENCE.

II.

FROM what we have already written on this subject, our readers will have gathered the nature of the understanding which has been arrived at at the recent conference between the Viceroy and the Amir. Abdur Rahman has distinctly told Lord Dufferin that he would not have British Officers or men to aid him in the defence of his country until he himself had asked for them. The Amir explained to the Viceroy that his subjects have a strong prejudice against the presence of Kafirs, even as allies, on their soil ; and that he himself could not answer for the consequences if the English should go to help him. It was not at all necessary for Abdur Rahman to have told all this at the Rawal Pindi conference. His views on the subject had been made known to the British Government a fortnight before he met the Viceroy. The *Pioneer* writes :—" About the middle of March the English Government having taken alarm at the massing of Russian troops before Ak Tapa, resolved to give the Afghans practical evidence of their determination to save Herat, at least from falling into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Stewart, Major Holdich, R. E., and Captain Gore, R. E., were accordingly ordered to proceed to Herat and arrange for improving the defences of that place, and they actually journeyed a short distance into the Valley. This was a counter-move to the Russian intrigues with the Saraks on the Murghab, but unluckily it was not equally successful. The Amir, months ago, apparently, had come to the conclusion, which he afterwards made known at Rawal Pindi, that he would not have British Officers or men actively aiding him in the defence of the country until he himself had asked for them, and our officers found (as at the time when the Commission passed near Herat) that all admission to the city was practically closed to them. The Governor did not in so many words refuse them entrance, but he expressed himself so uneasy at the effect that might be produced, and his real desires were so plainly evident that there was no course for our officers but to rejoin the main body of the Commission and await events." To us who are fully acquainted with the feelings of profound suspicion and mistrust with which the Afghans look upon the English, this is no news. Indeed, when the intention of the Amir to pay a visit to the Viceroy was first announced, we lost no time to point out that the Amir would not agree to the presence of Englishmen in his country, and that if Lord Dufferin insisted on his doing so, he would, like Shere Ali, throw himself upon the protection of Russia. It is an important article of the Afghan's political creed that the English, to use the language of Sir James Mackintosh, "never began as friends without ending as enemies by seizing the country which they entered with the most amicable professions." Do what the Government may, it cannot remove this conviction from the Afghan mind. History is so decidedly against it.

As the Amir would not have British officers or men to aid him in the defence of his country, there is nothing to prevent the Russians to capture Herat if they wished to do so. Abdur Rahman no doubt believes that Afghanistan will be able to resist any force that Russia might bring against him, at least at the early stage of the conflict. But no sensible person who has any knowledge of the relative military strength of Russia and Afghanistan will share the Amir's belief. If Afghanistan should meet Russia single-handed, Herat must fall before any relieving force from Quetta could appear on the scene. It is true every adult male Afghan is a warrior, and, if the Amir were supplied with plenty of money, guns, rifles and munitions of war, he might raise the whole nation against the invaders. But we must not forget that the ill-disciplined army of the Amir would be no match for the trained soldiers of Russia. Then, the defences of Herat are in a grievous state of disrepair, and even if new fortifications were hastily thrown up, there are not enough guns available for their proper defence. Even if the Amir should call the whole nation to arms, he will be powerless to cope with Russia for any length of time. The Russians will in a few weeks be able to occupy the most advantageous strategical positions in Afghanistan, while England, according to the arrangement made at Rawal Pindi, will be watching the Afghans engaged in an unequal conflict. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that Herat will easily be within their grasp, if the Amir fights the Russians single-handed at the outset. The British Government should clearly understand that it is idle to place any confidence in the power of the Afghans to resist a Russian invasion. The only conclusion to draw from the Rawal Pindi conference is that, in the event of war breaking out, England will strike at Russia from Europe and not from India. The *Pioneer* says :—" The Amir has clearly shown that he does not want our armies to cross into his territory at the outset, and we have agreed to respect his wishes, subject of course to purely military exigencies ; but Russia can be struck at elsewhere than in Central Asia, and the declaration of war would be immediately followed by naval demonstrations in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and by a campaign in Asia Minor. Our aim would be to cripple Russia so completely that we could impose our terms upon her, not merely as regards such places as we might capture in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, but—and this is really the most important point—on the Afghan and Persian frontiers. One view which is rapidly gaining ground is that India should not exhaust her military strength by sending armies to Herat, but should allow the future possession of that Key of India to depend on the result of the greater war in, or in the confines of, Russia proper. There is much to be said on this side, which is the one to which Lord Dufferin and the English Ministry apparently lean, judging from recent events both at Rawal Pindi and in Parliament ; while the Amir also favours it, as he is most anxious to do the whole of the work, for a time at least, in Badghis and Afghan

Turkistan. But in India we must not shut our eyes to certain contingencies; and, seeing how possible it is for such contingencies to arise, we must be prepared to join in the struggle at a moment's notice." The future of Afghanistan will thus be dependent on the issue of the conflict in Europe. Under the policy which finds favour with Government, the result of England's success elsewhere would nullify the Russian conquest of Afghanistan. It is not denied that at the outset of the conflict Herat and the part of Afghanistan lying north of the Hindu Kush might pass into Russian hands; but they will be given back when Russia has been crippled elsewhere and when she lies prostrate before England in arms. When her power has been thoroughly broken she will have to submit to whatever terms England may propose regarding Central Asia. We readily admit that this policy under which the possession of Afghanistan is to be fought for in Europe has much to recommend it. But we must remember that if the Russians once occupy Herat the effect throughout Afghanistan and India would be very damaging to the English interests. And if war at first in Europe proved disastrous to England, the consequences would be most serious. If England is unsuccessful at the outset the situation will be one of extreme gravity. The so-called Anglo-Afghan alliance is a delusion. It is high time that we should realize the fact that our two unjustifiable wars have made an honest alliance with the Afghan impossible. Do what we may, we cannot win over the Afghan people to our side. In devising measures for repelling the threatened Russian invasion our Government would do well to regard the Afghans as foes and not as friends.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

"STANDS India where she did, or has her position in the scale of nations any way improved," is the question which frequently recurs to all observant readers of the growth, development and progress of Indo-English polity. Another question also that presents itself for consideration and solution, at the same time, though not comparable to the first in significance or importance, is "Stands England where *she* did?" Is the relationship between India and England as cordial as it ought to be, and have the numerous civilizising agencies at work indissolutely linked India with England? Is the British Indian Empire of to-day, the same as it used to be fifty or even thirty years ago? Is the Empire created and maintained by the sword and the annexation policy of a Dalhousie and a Wellesley the same as the one for the consolidation and preservation of which a Bentinck and a Canning laboured? Does, and will, the sword preserve and maintain that which the sword won, if the sword won it indeed? Does British Empire in the East rest on a forest of British bayonets, or is its foundation laid deeper still on a substratum stronger and more solid than steel or iron either? These and similar questions, though of slight interest, but never of little importance, in the ordinary times of calm and peace, and accordingly quietly removed to the rear assume a magnitude pecularily their own at critical times like those we are living in, and assert their claim to engage, nay engross, public attention, both in England and in India.

The spectacle witnessed now in the arena of Indo-English politics, is one of the grandest that history, modern or ancient, can boast of. Throughout the length and breadth of India one unmixed feeling of loyalty pervades the princes, and the people, rich and poor, ignorant and learned, freely share it; and there is one single desire ruling the minds of all men, namely, to stand by the British throne in the bitter hour of trial and see the honour and prestige of the British name unsullied and held aloft. The great Princes who once ruled the land, but now claiming no higher honor than that of tributary princes and subsidiary chiefs, and who might naturally have been expected to hail England's troubles as their opportunities and to have been busy in intrigues for the subversion of the paramount power,—whose very existence would have been gall and wormwood to them—are literally flocking to rally round the British Indian Standard with offers of valuable aid, and placing all their available resources at the disposal of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to the Address of the Lahore Municipality, took the first public occasion of bearing testimony to the unimpeachable and unalloyed loyalty of the princes and people of the land to the British cause. Holkar, Scindia, Bhopal, Nabha, Kapartalah, Jhind Kashmere, Vizianagram, Durbhanga and others, too numerous to enumerate, are already in the field and the cry is still they come. It was only the other day that the Maharaja of Travancore signified his readiness to place the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government. The people on the other hand are straining every nerve to organise movements for helping in the defence of the country and are ready to share in the legitimate toils of a citizen-proper. Those again, in whose power it may not be to aid the State, either as regular or citizen-soldiers, —specially in Madras—are trying to be serviceable to the State in the forthcoming emergency by starting a Patriotic Fund. Much as we are inclined to be opposed on principle to the policy of creating a Fund like this, we honour the motives all the same, which, we trust, will be properly appreciated and recognised by our rulers. All these and various other incidents and facts unanimously point to a "united and loyal India." Our rulers, it will be conceded, can lay little claim to the attributes of perfect and ideal rulers and their rule has been, not unoften, blemished with imperfections which could not and would not have been tolerated under any other circumstauces. It therefore implies no little credit on their part, that all their blemishes and imperfections notwithstanding, they should have succeeded in enlisting our interest and sympathy—so completely, that divided as we are in respect of castes, religions, manners and customs, we should have unanimously thrown aside all our communal distinctions and differences in defence of the paramount power.

But what, after all, is the secret of all this smooth-tongued manifestation of loyalty of the people of India, asks the pessimist statesman, with a knowing air. Are they not as a matter of fact disloyal to the core, and have they not put on the convenient garb of canting hypocrisy, waiting to turn coats whenever there is a fitting occasion for it. Those who know the people of India thoroughly would never put such questions. Search the columns of the most rabid of Anglo-Indian journals, examine the columns which used to contain garbled translations of extracts from perfectly loyal and law-abiding native papers from week's end to week's end, and you will find overwhelming evidence that we are loyal because it is our interest to be so; because we and our rulers row in the same boat, and because their interests and ours are intimately and inseparably bound up with each other. We are no longer a conquered race, but the members of a free and Constitutional Empire, and have, therefore, the rights, privileges and responsibilities of free citizens. The association of a century and a half has bound us up closely, and we are loyal because it is not in our nature to be any other.

And England has not been slow in recognising our claims. She knows our loyalty is not that of the parasite, nor of the mercenary. She trusts us accordingly. If her European foe has got to be intimidated, our troops go to Malta and make a military demonstration which startles the European world, though that gives them but a poor and inadequate idea of the military and material resources of England. If her enemies in Egypt and in the Soudan have to be smashed, the sturdy warrior from the banks of the holy Ganges and the land of Five Waters, fight side by side with the white son of Albion and leads the forlorn hope whenever need be. If, again, the aggressive Bear of the North, has to be held in check, it is the Sepoy that is inevitably to the front. Those who, after all this, insinuate that India is a source of weakness instead of gigantic strength to the British Empire, are utterly unable to read correctly the signs of the times. A moral demonstration like this alone, is enough to overawe the aggressive Russian, and to render all his boasted military resources futile. To us, however, the spectacle is an instructive and interesting one, as it has begun to teach us to believe that we are not actually the worthless set of do-nothings which some of our "well-wishers" would have us believe, who would have us confine our attention to "following the example of the patriotic colonists of Australia and raising a national fund," for the assistance of the Government instead of "mooting the most ticklish question of volunteering at this critical juncture." For once we have been permitted to feel that we are as much a source of strength to the British Empire as any of her colonies and not a mere burden, which the sooner got rid of, the better for England. We are called upon and we readily participate in the solution of imperial questions of the greatest importance, in Malta, in the Soudan, and in and beyond Afghanistan, and we take no little pride in it. From a mere burden, then, have we come to be and are regarded, as a source of great strength to the Empire, and in fact, are one of its most important and essential members, and our position as such is unhesitatingly recognised. Does not that make a very great and material change in our political position, and does that not effect a very wholesome and cheering change in our political outlook? Premature as it may be to discuss the probable issues following upon the altered state of circumstances, it is never too early to recognise the facts and to ponder over them carefully in the hope that better times are in reserve for us.

REDUCTION OF MARRIAGE EXPENSES AMONG THE HINDUS.

MUNSHI PEARY LAL, of marriage reform fame, is engaged in compiling a report of his work for the last five and twenty years in aid of the reduction of marriage-expenditure in India. The Munshi is a man of extraordinary zeal, he is a man of sound culture and liberal views. Keenly alive to all the consequences of extravagance of marriage-expenditure amongst his countrymen, he threw up his appointment as a judicial officer under the Government of Bengal, and resolved to act according to the measure of his means in the cause of reform in this direction. The evils with which he had to grapple were by no means easy of conquest. Marriage, so far as its expenses are concerned, is not the same thing in Behar, the North-West and the Punjab, as it is in Bengal, at least as regards many of the castes and sub-castes into which Hindu society is distributed. In many parts of Upper India, including Behar and the Punjab, people waste enormous sums of money on such occasions. Without even the most insignificant dower to the bride or a single gift of value to the bride-groom, both parties to a marital contract may be seen impoverishing themselves by spending much beyond their means in feasting and frivolous merriment, in processions and fire-works, in mistaken charity and empty pomp. There are classes again, as Kanoujia Brahmans and Rajput Chettris, amongst whom such exorbitant sums are demanded on account of *Tilak* and *Dahez* for the bride-groom, that parents are unable to marry their daughters at the proper age. Instances are not rare of whole clans amongst whom the difficulties are so great of marrying girls on account of the exorbitant sums demanded by the other party, that their girls grow up unmarried to a good old age, passing through a species of mock marriage with pepul or banian trees or the family idol. There are clans again, who have felt obliged, to remedy the evil of having old unmarried daughters at home to resort to the practice of female infanticide, and that horrid practice, it is believed, still prevails to a considerable extent, in spite of the efforts made by the State to suppress it.

Feeling deeply the evils resulting from the prevailing extravagance of marriage expenditure, and desirous of preventing the rapid impoverishment of respectable families and of suppressing the crime of female Infanticide in the form in which it exists, Munshi Pearylal gave up his prospects in life and proceeded from district to district preaching economy and reform. Up to

date he has been the instrument of holding more than a thousand meetings from Behar to the Punjab, and discussing the necessity of reform in this direction. Both Sir William Muir and Sir George Couper heartily aided the Munshi in his efforts. Indeed, satisfied with his disinterested zeal, Sir William Muir had at one time offered the Munshi a title and a *Jaghir*, both of which, however, he had the courage to honorably refuse. Hitherto his plan of work had been to convene, with the assistance of the Government officials, large and representative meetings of nearly all the castes, and after a full discussion of the question, to procure the acquiescence of those present, including the leaders of their clans, to certain scales of expenditure drawn up by themselves. Pledges also were taken, binding the signatories to a rigid observance of the scales so settled. Committees and sub-committees consisting of representative men of all classes, acting side by side with Punchayets, each representing an independent clan, and in correspondence with one another and Provincial or Central Committees above them all, were also organised in almost every important centre for aiding, watching, and extending the cause of reform. It is calculated that more than forty thousand marriages have been celebrated, among all classes, in strict accordance with the rules and scales settled by the Munshi. Considering the conservatism of India and the tenacity with which the Indian races adhere to their customs, however baneful, even this result may be pronounced to be successful.

Regarding the present position of the movement represented by the Munshi and its future prospects, the following extract from an appeal he has lately put forth, will speak better :

"The Press, as one of the most effective instruments for the dissemination of ideas, has not been utilised by the promoters of the movement, even to a limited extent. Not that the idea itself of utilising that great engine of reform had not entered into their heads, but the fact is, sufficient funds had not hitherto been procurable to carry out the idea. Annual reports embodying the positive results achieved by the various Committees all over the country, with abstracts of the proceedings of these Committees, occasional pamphlets and papers for distribution largely among the people, a journal entirely devoted to the cause and which should be the means of bringing to light the obstructions standing in the way of a wider acceptance of the rules already framed,—are some of the suggestions that should be carried out with promptitude and energy. To reduce these suggestions, however, to practice, would require funds.

. . . . . .

A sum of Rs. 1,500, however, is immediately needed for the expenses of a general report to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, (embodying the results already achieved by the various Committees), with a view to procure such aid as may be consistent with the declared policy of the British Government of non-interference with religion and social customs. The Report will contain many things. A survey of the marriage laws of the past, the causes of the present abuses, their consequences on society, the steps taken by Government for checking some of these, the meetings held in various stations to discuss the necessity of reform, the rules and scales adopted for regulating marriage-expenditure, the committees and sub-committees organised to watch the operation of these rules, &c., &c., will form some of the topics of this publication. Care also will be taken to give due publicity to the names of those who have aided the movement with their sympathy and purse.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to the Hon'ble Rai Joyprokas Lal Bahadur, Dewan-i-Raj Doomraon ; Babu Harbans Sahoy, Zemindar, and Pleader, Judge's Court, Arrah ; and Babu Kisori Mohun Ganguli, B. L., English Translator of the Mahabharata, and Secretary, Rate-payers' Association, Shibpore."

We hope the Munshi's appeal will be responded to. The object is a commendable one, and deserving of every encouragement.

"THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF INDIA"

SUCH is the title of a paper which Mr. E. C. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, recently read before the Society of Arts, London. Mr. Buck has for years made this subject his special study. When the first provincial Department of agriculture and commerce—that for the North-Western Provinces—was created by Sir John Strachey, ten years ago, Mr. Buck was placed at the head of it, and when the Etcetera Department of the Supreme Government, which had been abolished by his predecessor as a useless or costly incumbrance was revived by Lord Ripon, His Lordship selected Mr. Buck to preside over the Central Agricultural Bureau. His claim to be heard with respectful attention on the agricultural resources of India must, therefore, be admitted by all persons who are acquainted with his antecedents. Much of what Mr. Buck has said in the paper under notice is not new to us. His remarks on the extent and climate of India we need not notice. He points out that the uncertain character of the rain, in the greater part of India, is so excessive, that the agricultural outturn, so far as it depends on the rain-fall of the year, oscillates violently, and that the largest population are often found in the areas of uncertain rain-fall. Mr. Buck, we are glad to observe, paid a well-deserved compliment to the Indian ryot. He said :—"Owing partly to historical causes and partly to the fearful struggle that has to be carried on with nature in many parts of India, Indian cultivators have, as a rule, developed into the most patient, hardworking, and, in many cases, skilful agriculturists that can be found on the face of the earth. Inured to privation, accustomed to maintaining life on short meals, and with scanty clothing, they give their labour for the smallest return it is possible to conceive. The consequence is that, broadly speaking, the agriculture of the country is carried on by a vast machine—a machine of flesh and blood—which is cheaper in its working than it is possible for any machine of steam and iron to be. I have just met a Public Works official who went from India to America to look at the agricultural machines in that country. Nothing, he said, struck him more than the way in which machines diminished in size and frequency as he passed from a region of high wages to a region of low wages. In India we come down to a region where the wage-level is so low that the multiplied power of human muscles, or the multiplied power of very weak cattle, supersedes all but machinery of the very lowest order." No less an authority than Mr. Allan Hume has declared in plain terms that the Indian cultivator has nothing to learn in so far as unscientific agriculture is concerned. An expert in English farming, who in his early days, had in India taken the same practical interest in Indian agriculture, has admitted that the Indian ryot has nothing to learn from Cirencester. This opinion may appear old-fashioned to enthusiastic would-be reformers of Indian agriculture, but its correctness is beyond question. The Indian ryot puts more manual labour in his field than any farmer in the world ; as a rule, he spends six times as much labour in exterminating weeds &c., as the enlightened and scientific authorities of the Royal Agricultural College think it necessary to employ. As a matter of fact, this habit of patient labour stands the Indian ryot in better stead than all the patent manures and steam ploughs do the English farmer.

Mr. Buck explained briefly the measures which the Government was taking for the maintenance of the full working power of the flesh and blood machines of India—the men and their cattle. They are the promoters of railways, of canal-irrigation and well-irrigation, the improvement of the revenue and rent systems, the reclamation of waste lands, with the establishment of fuel and fodder reserves, the introduction of agricultural improvements and emigration. He said that a new railway is always a great benefit to the ryot as it gives him a more substantial return for his surplus. But there is a dark side to the picture. Bring a railway to a tract, and its carrying trade is at once destroyed. In the pre-railway era the cultivator earned a good sum by employing his bullocks in the carrying business during the slack season. But this cannot be done where a railway has been constructed. Mr. Buck next spoke of canal-irrigation and attempted to combat the view that such irrigation injures the land. We have no doubt Mr. Buck has carefully read the late Colonel Corbett's work entitled "The Climate and Resources of Upper India." The evils which arise from irrigating ordinary unmanured land have been clearly pointed out by Colonel Corbett. Sir James Caird, who presided at the meeting of the Society of Arts before which Mr. Buck read his paper, remarked :—"With regard to irrigation, he agreed with Mr. Pedder that where wells could be got with water at a moderate depth from the surface, say 30 feet, and where they could profitably be used, there was no system of irrigation in India so perfect as that by which each little cultivator could command a supply of water in his farm, and apply it, whenever he required it." In speaking of canal-irrigation he thought Mr. Buck had not made sufficient allowance for the great distinction between northern and southern irrigation. The northern irrigation was the water taken from the melting snows of the Himalayas. He examined the deposit which was taken out of the Ganges Canal and its system, and placed on the banks of the canals, and found that it was clean sand—a deposit which, if it had flooded over the land would have seriously deteriorated its quality, instead of increasing its richness. On the other hand, the whole of the canal irrigation of the south which had been in existence and was used most successfully long before we had any connection with India, and which was noticed and clearly described by Sir Arthur Wellesley when he was in Madras, came from the monsoon rains, and not from the mountains, and this brought down a deposit, not of sand, but of alluvium of an enriching quality. But the simple and useful irrigation-works of Southern India which were designed and built by Native agency, find no favour with European Engineers, who are anxious to have their names associated with magnificent and costly schemes. We are perfectly at one with Mr. Buck in regard to the desirability of establishing fuel and fodder reserves, and of converting cultivable waste land into pastures with a view to improve the half-starved weak breeds of Indian cattle. But the Government has not yet done any thing in this direction worth notice. Mr. Buck wisely refrained from more than a mere glance at the improvement of the rent system. With respect to the introduction of agricultural machines to supersede manual labour, Mr. Buck, like a sensible man, did not anticipate that much could be done quickly. The fact is that in spite of his conservatism, of which we hear so much, the Indian ryot does not hesitate to adopt any agricultural machinery, which is really profitable. This is conclusively established by the success of the Beheea sugar mill invented by Messrs. Thompson and Mylne. While this sugar-mill is now sold by thousands, the so-called improved implements invented under the auspices of the North-West Agricultural Department do not find any favour with cultivators. Mr. Buck's famous "Kaisur" plough has turned out a great failure. He is now convinced that the Natives will not, when they are convinced that a machine is useful, refuse to take it, and he protests against the importation from Europe and America into India of expensive machines. He insists on the necessity of keeping the cultivators out of the hands of the money-lender, and he indicates that the best way of doing this is to eliminate, as far as possible, the uncertainty which attends his harvests. But Mr. Buck may rest assured that the efforts of Government in this direction will not be attended with success until the revenue system of the temporarily settled provinces, both as regards assessment and collection, has been materially altered. Under the existing system the cultivator cannot do without borrowing, as we have over and over again shown in these columns. The Government of India has for some time past undertaken a crusade against the money-lender ; but it cannot be too carefully borne in mind that but for his help the revenue administration of the country would have come to a dead-lock long ago. We quite agree with Mr. Buck in thinking that the agricultural

resources of India are capable of great development; but this result cannot be attained by following the advice of irresponsible and over-sanguine theorists.

The most important part of Mr. Buck's paper was that in which he referred to the substitution of permanent agricultural departments for temporary establishments to assess the Government revenue, only once in 20 or 30 years. At the conclusion of Mr. Buck's address, Sir James Caird made the following observations on this part of the paper :—" He (Mr. Buck) had made a good beginning in announcing the establishment of a gradual permanent settlement of the land revenue in lieu of the periodical re-assessments, by plans of impossible valuation which were not only extremely costly to the Government, but most harassing to the cultivator, and the greatest hindrance to agricultural improvement. It must have been most agreeable to those who had any experience of India to find that a termination was about to be put to a system by which the really impossible attempt was made to fix a valuation upon soils, since, howsoever experienced the revenue officer might be, it was impossible that he should be able to tell that one soil or another was worth one rupee more or less than that beside it. Nothing, he thought, had more tended to prevent the improvement of agriculture in India than the fact that the cultivators of the ground had this before them—that if they did succeed in making considerable improvements at the end of a certain period, when the new valuer came down to assess the value of the land and the amount it could afford to pay to the State, they then found that the improvements they had made, their skill and labour, and perhaps the little capital they had sunk, were made the ground for raising the amount payable to revenue." The Viceroy took up this important question but failed to solve it. The Land Improvement Bill, and the Loans Bill, as originally introduced into the Legislative Council, had proposed to exempt from taxation all improvements made by owners at their own costs. But the majority of the Council steadily objected to the point, on the ground that it would cause loss of revenue to the State. Lord Ripon succumbed to the opposition, and agreed to the matter being left to the discretion of the Local Governments.

THE SURRENDER.

THE game is up. The last movements on the political chess-board have resulted in a stalemate for England. The king cannot make another move without facing a check. War with so big a power as Russia is not, in the opinion of the British Cabinet, practicable for England single-handed, and a surrender has been resolved upon. On Monday last, replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated that " not desiring to put on their trial the gallant officers of either side, the English and Russian Governments have agreed to refer to a friendly sovereign any differences regarding the agreement of the 17th March, in order to settle matters consistently with the honor of England and Russia. Under these circumstances, the English and Russian Governments are prepared for the resumption of the negotiations in London immediately, in order to settle the main points for the delimitation of the frontier : the details to be examined and traced on the spot. The district of Panjdeh will meanwhile remain neutral." The first part of the statement, read between the lines, means that the British Cabinet are not in a position to insist upon the accuracy of the reports of their representatives, Sir Peter Lumsden, General Stewart and Colonel Yate, as opposed to those of Generals Komaroff and Alikhanoff ; and, as the Russian Government would not allow the reports of its officers to be traversed or questioned, the enquiry is to be dropped. In other words, as the Russian Government insists upon supporting the action of its officers, the British Cabinet for the sake of peace, should abandon theirs. No wonder this has led to the immediate resignation of Sir Peter Lumsden and General Stewart, who could not, in self-respect, continue to remain at the head of the Boundary Commission after this abandonment. The second statement is that an arbitration is sought with reference to any difference regarding the agreement of the 17th of March. This is a puzzler, and we must wait for details before we can speak fully. How can any arbitrator, however gifted, settle the difference satisfactorily after excluding the only evidence available on the subject? The only difference known to the public is that an engagement was come to to remain in *statu quo* pending the enquiry of the Boundary Commission. That that engagement was broken is attested by the blood of the 900 Afghans who fell victims to their faith in the sanctity of that engagement, and by the rapid " strategical movement to the rear" by the officers of the British escort of the Commission. But who broke it, the Russians or the Afghans? And the only disinterested witnesses in the case, the British officers, are shut out, and how can any truth be elicited without evidence? But, supposing that the truth could be ascertained without the witnesses, no good can come of it. The Russians bind themselves to submit to no penalty, and if they laugh at the award, the British Cabinet can make them submit only through a successful war, and it is not prepared for it. In fact the old condition was *status quo ante* and it is now *Uti possidetis* in the language of diplomatic correspondence, though not acknowledged in so many words. Russia, it is obvious, assailed Panjdeh solely to bring this about. The third statement involves a change of venue. There were valid reasons which justified the appointment of the Boundary Commission, and their validity, it is to be presumed, was admitted by Russia, for otherwise no Commission would have been appointed. It was only when the British branch of the Commission arrived at the spot that Russia thought fit to treat it with contumely. She neglected to send her branch to the spot, and opened the game by a gambit at Panjdeh which enabled her to gain a powerful attack on her adversary. This was an insult which the British Government would never have tolerated in the case of any other power on the face of the earth, except, perhaps, Germany and the United States America. Poor Shere Ali requested that the British embassy, which was proposed to be sent to him, be deferred, as he was then in deep mourning for the loss of his favourite son and heir, and it was held by the British Government a *casus belli*, and his country was at once run over with fire and sword, and he was driven out of his home and hearth to die an outcast on foreign land. On the present occasion no reparation of the insult given is demanded—nay, not even thought of. Russia having promised and made the English spend millions of money, now won't send out a Commissioner, and to suit her pleasure or convenience, or display of imperiousness, the negotiations are to be carried on in London by men trembling from the fear of threatened war, and who are now not much better informed than what they were when the Commission was projected. As for M. Lessar's aid, it was as accessible then as it is now. The words " the district of Panjdeh will meanwhile remain neutral" are intended only to serve as a blind. One should have thought the whole tract of the country, to be delimitated, would remain neutral until the negotiations settle to whom it should belong—and there is nothing to justify especial neutrality in the case of Panjdeh. The neutrality, moreover, appears on the face of it to be a mere ruse. Panjdeh is now in the possession of Russia, and it remains with her, until she voluntarily gives it up, or some one forces her to do so. The military correspondent of the *Englishman* gives support to this view of the case, for he says —"it appears that Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, M. de Staal, and Mr. Currie of the Foreign Office, had a secret conference at the residence of Lord Granville on Tuesday evening. The Russian Ambassador would not discuss the frontier question unless the cession of Panjdeh were conceded as the basis of his demands. He declared that his Government were firm upon that point, and would not enter upon the controversy till that was admitted. Upon its being so, he would promise a most satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty created by the recent battle at Panjdeh. After a lot of beating about the bush, his terms were accepted, and Panjdeh, with the acquiescence of the Amir, will be ceded to Russia." It is no wonder that the statement of Mr. Gladstone produced, as announced in a special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette*, " a profound sensation in the House of Commons, save with the extreme Radical section. The announcement finds favor with none of the great body of Liberal members, who regard the arrangement with doubt, if not dismay. The extent of the concessions contemplated causes anxiety amongst the friends of the Ministry. The Conservatives are deeply incensed at the course of the negotiations, and charge Mr. Gladstone with having humiliated the nation before the world." This was but natural, for no action of the Ministry during their reign of the last six years has more seriously injured the prestige of England than this arrangement. " Lord Randolph Churchill seized the earliest opportunity of expressing the feeling of resentment pervading the Opposition. Speaking on the vote of credit, His Lordship bitterly denounced the agreement, which he stigmatised as a base and cowardly surrender to Russia. He declared that it would most seriously affect the loyalty only recently manifested with such warmth and devotion throughout the Indian Empire. It would also destroy that respect which its people had hitherto entertained for their rulers, for they would feel that the security of India had been sacrificed by the Home Government." Dissatisfaction with the basis of the settlement is, likewise, strongly expressed by the London press. Everywhere the surrender of Panjdeh is considered as certainly to follow. The ministerial defence of the charge is of the weakest. In the utter worthlessness of their case the only resource of any value was that broken reed—that hitherto *quantite negligiable* —the Amir. Mr. Gladstone, in defending the course taken by the Ministry, implied that their decision had been influenced by the express opinion of the Amir of Afghanistan, and that Abdul Rahman was himself quite prepared to sacrifice some portion of the contested territory on the remoter part of his frontier, on condition that Russia solemnly bound herself never to advance beyond the lines of the new frontier, when these were finally determined. The Amir is utterly unfit, single-handed, to defend his State from the ravages of Russia. He has neither men nor money at his command to oppose Russia for six weeks together, and so he must either sue for peace from Russia, or obtain the aid of England. For choice, he has accepted England, and if England advises the relinquishment of Panjedeh, he can no more think of dissenting than of opposing Russia. In vulgar but expressive language his is a case of Hobson's choice and his opinion counts for nothing, either way. There seems, however, considerable material reasons for his accepting the advice of Lord Dufferin. The Military correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from England under date the 17th ultimo, says, " the consent of Abdur Rahman must have been obtained at his recent interview with the Viceroy, so that the probability of having to surrender *every thing in dispute* must have been contemplated a long time ago. It is said that Lord Dufferin guilded the pill before he asked the Amir to swallow it by promising him an increase to his subsidy of no less a sum than £70,000 per annum, and, in addition to the 5000 rifles and the two batteries then presented to him, a further considerable gift of ammunitions of war was promised." This promise has been, as the papers lately announced, since fully redeemed, and under the circumstances the appeal to the Amir's consent is the merest shift or subterfuge, to avoid a parliamentary blow. Some thing had to be said in reply, and that was all that could be said on the spur of the moment. We may hereafter have a second edition of the Beaconsfieldian argument that Turkey, by the cession of her European States to Russia, Austria and Greece after the last war and the events which followed, did not lose any thing but sterile unproductive tracts which were a source of weakness to her. The Paropamisan and the Badghis tracts were of no value to the Amir as yielding little, and a source of weakness, because a powerful neighbour coveted them, and the cession thereof is a gain. Indeed, M. Lessar has already produced it, though in a modified

form, for on April 16 he publicly stated "that the possession of Panjdeh by the Russians ought to be a subject of general congratulation, for it would obviate all difficulties with regard to a final delimitation of the frontier, and at the same time secure to the inhabitants of the districts immunity from Turkoman raids and the enjoyment of civilised government." This of course misleads no one. War being impracticable or undesirable, this knuckling under was the only resource left, and it has been accepted. The pleas, excuses, and justifications, are the merest make-believes, and intended only to keep up appearances. People will naturally attribute to the same cause, the bye-play about Russia being made the first to ask the King of Denmark to arbitrate in the matter. The award being previously known and settled, Russia cannot grudge the miserable salve to the aching feeling of the British Cabinet. To quote once again from the last letter of the military correspondent of the *Englishman*: "Of course the Government will try and make the surrender appear in the best light possible, and the war preparations will go on for a few days longer; but virtually we chucked up the sponge on Tuesday night, and it is of little consequence when the ropes and stakes are drawn. It is believed that the Premier himself would not have given in, had the Cabinet been willing to let him retire into private life. This they could not afford to do in face of the approaching elections. He is the whole Liberal party himself; without him they would be like a knife without a blade of which the handle was lost. As the Prime Minister felt that the responsibilities and labours of office, with a gigantic war to carry on, would be too much for him, and as his colleagues would not let him resign, there was nothing for it but to accept any terms the Russians chose to offer. At the same time it is no secret that Mr. Gladstone has been slowly brought to the conviction that Russia means, sooner or later, to force a struggle with England, and he is therefore conscious that war, whether it comes now or two or three years hence, is absolutely unavoidable." In India the news of the surrender has been received with positive dismay. The people had fondly cherished the hope that England would always keep the Northern Bear far away from the neighbourhood of India, and that the benign rule of our gracious sovereign, the Queen-Empress, will always thrive and prosper; but that has dropped to the ground. It will be henceforward necessary to be always in readiness to fight a redoubtable enemy on our own ground. Peace will depend solely on the good-will of an Asiatic chief of small power and no extraordinary degree of firmness in his promises. The moment, he sides with Russia or is made to do so, by means fair or foul, Russia may be looked upon as standing on the borders of Peshawar, and not of Herat. The long talked of "gate of India" is now virtually in the keeping of Russia, and she may make whatever use of it she chooses. We mourn this arrangement. This unfortunate surrender not only destroys England's prestige which is so dear to us, but it also lowers her position among the great powers of Europe; for with a weak frontier in India she will never be able to regain her commanding position in the counsels of Europe. Would that such a mishap had been averted!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS of Connaught, we understand, have abandoned all intention of going home for the present, and are bound for the present for Simla, where they are expected to arrive on the 13th instant. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of General Sir T. Baker for a few days, until the Maharaja of Durbhunga's house "Wheatfield" is ready to receive them.

THE BRITISH army in India is now 2,200 men short of its fixed strength. The deficiency will be removed as reinforcements arrive from England

DURING the absence of Sir Peter Lumsden in England, Colonel Ridgeway will remain in charge of the Boundary Commission.

WE GIVE below the results of the B. A. Examination, which appeared in the last number of the *India Gazette*: Metropolitan Institution, 47; Presidency College, 40; General Assembly's Institution, 32; Free Church Institution, 30; Dacca College, 11; Hooghly College, 8; Canning College, 7; Benares College, 5; London Missionary Society Institution, 3. It will be seen from the above that the Metropolitan Institution passed by far the largest number of candidates.

AN important Resolution of the Bengal Government on the subject of the formation of a provincial Agricultural Department has been published. The duties of the Department fall under two main heads—Agricultural Research and Agricultural Improvement. Special stress has been laid on the necessity of providing a local agency for the ascertainment of facts and for the maintenance of village records of rights. Broad instructions have been laid down in the Resolution regarding that portion of the subject of Agricultural Research which is concerned with the exceptional field survey in Behar, and with some cognate questions arising out of the Tenancy Act. The District of Mozufferpore has been selected for the experiment. Another matter falling under the head of Agricultural Research, to which the Director of Agriculture should pay immediate attention, is the question of the market prices of staple food-crops. In respect of the larger and somewhat indefinite subject of Agricultural improvements, the Director's functions would for some time to come be limited to observation and experiment. Among the various miscellaneous matters which should, in due course, engage the attention of the Director is the prevention and cure of diseases among cattle. The question of fodder for cattle and of fuel for the people should also receive his due attention. Mr. Finucane will be in charge of the Department. Mr. D. B. Allen, Mr. Ambikacharan Sen, and Mr. Sakhawat Hossein will be his assistants. We have already expressed our views on the formation of this Department, and stated our conviction that the Department will do no practical good, and is fated to be a huge failure and a cause of harassing taxation.

THE complaint of the Behari that his Bengali brethren get the loaves and fishes of the public service in Behar is, after all, a thoroughly groundless one, judging from the official returns of the year 1884-85. In the Patna Division last year, there were 513 vacancies in the different offices and departments, of which 134 were in the Revenue and Magistrates' offices, 54 in the Road Cess and Municipal Department and 297 in the Police. Of these, 481 vacancies were filled by Beharis and 29 by Bengalis, which shows that more than 93 per cent. of the vacancies were filled up by natives of Behar. We are told that of the Bengalis who obtained appointments, several had been for many years domiciled in Behar and may be taken as Beharis for all practical purposes. In some departments, however, the Jail Department for example, no competent Behari could be found to fill a few vacancies, which had to be filled up by Bengalis. Sir Ashley Eden's order that Beharis should be employed as largely as possible in the public offices of Behar, seems to be carried out scrupulously, to the almost complete exclusion of deserving natives of Bengal. This mode of filling vacancies in the public offices is, as we have always pointed out, extremely objectionable on various grounds. Unnecessary fanning race-prejudices and sacrificing efficiency for the sake of fanciful ideal of justice, do not seem to be at all desirable. Our information is that as a matter of fact, most deserving natives of Bengal, who would have been an honor to the service they sought employment in, have been rejected to make room for Beharis of fourth rate merit. Surely public service should not be made thus to suffer.

A CASE of some importance was decided by Mr. Justice Norris last week. One Mrs. Love, was arrested in execution of a decree and was ordered to be imprisoned in the Presidency Jail; but there being no accommodation for female prisoners in that jail, she was confined in the Alipore Jail, according to the usual practice, and according to a standing Government order. A writ of *Habeas Corpus* was, however, obtained on behalf of the prisoner, and it was contended that she was entitled to a discharge, since she had been illegally confined in a jail not mentioned in the writ of commitment, and that her subsistence money was received by the jailor of the Alipore Jail, and not by the jailor of the Presidency Jail. Mr. Justice Norris accordingly ordered her discharge, and the prisoner was released. But the question is who is to be responsible for the loss that the plaintiff has been put to, by reason of these irregularities. According to the law Mrs. Love cannot be re-arrested for the same debt, and the plaintiff is to go absolutely without any relief, if she has no property easily accessible to the plaintiff. As the attorney for the judgment-creditor pointed out, the judgment-creditor's responsibility ended with his depositing the subsistence money with the Sheriff's officer, and it was the Government that was responsible for the improper custody and not his client. And it does not, after all, appear that the custody was any way improper. The Presidency Jail has no accomodation for female prisoners and the Russa Jail has been abolished. All female prisoners are, according to a Government circular, lodged in the Alipore Jail. Section 336 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that a "judgment-debtor's imprisonment may be in the Civil Jail of the district in which the Court ordering the imprisonment is situate. Or, when such jail does not afford suitable accommodation, *in any other place which the Local Government may appoint for the confinement of persons ordered by the Courts of such district to be imprisoned.*" It is surprising that the High Court Judges should not have informed themselves that there is no accommodation for females in the Presidency Jail and that the Government has appointed the Alipore Jail for their confinement. Justice Norris' writ to the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, must have been based on an erroneous conception, and should have been addressed to the Jailor of the Alipore Jail. It is certainly not a suitor's business to see, that a writ is properly worded and so forth; and he should certainly not be made to suffer, because, forsooth, the Judge, the Jailor, or the Government has done anything irregular. As we understand it, the section we have quoted above, does not seem to contemplate that it vitiates the proceedings by reason of the ignorance of the committing Judge who sends the prisoner to the wrong place, so long as the prisoner is confined in the place appointed by the Local Government in that behalf. We are strongly opposed to a prisoner's being taken out of jurisdiction in this fashion, and the Government should provide accommodation within jurisdiction. But that it fails to do so, is no reason why the poor suitors should suffer. We have great doubts as to the legality of Mrs. Love's discharge, and we think that the Law officers of the Government should take steps to have an authoritative decision on the point. The best course would have been for the Government to be represented at the hearing of the rule.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the District Charitable Society was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last to adopt the report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the constitution of the Society, and to draw up rules for its future management. The principal features of these rules are the establishment of an Executive Committee and the appointment of a paid Secretary. An Executive Committee of 30 men will, no doubt, be more efficient for practical work than the present Central Committee. But the appointment of a paid European Secretary is a measure of questionable prudence when the funds available for relief work are by no means commensurate with the requirements.

MESSRS. FLEET AND TEMPLE of the *Indian Antiquary* have thought fit to resent the publication of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's letter in the *Times of India*. Writing to the editor of that paper, they say (under date April 28), "we notice that in a recent issue of your paper a letter has appeared from Rajendralala Mitra, which, according to his statements, he was obliged to ask you to publish because we declined to do so. We beg to observe that his statement to you is not a correct representation of the facts." This does not, however, in any way serve to extenuate their original offence of want of fair-play;—nay it adds to it two new offences, *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. If the facts are not as stated by Dr. Mitra, why not state what they are? Why keep them back, and insinuate a charge of dishonesty? Either Dr. Mitra has not told the truth, or Messrs. Fleet and Temple dare not face it. The only question at issue is—whether or not the editors had declined to publish Dr. Mitra's letter. We have been placed in a position to solve the problem. Dr. Mitra had sent his letter under cover of a demi-official note to Captain Temple, as editor. Mr. Fleet, as one of the editors, opened this note, and sent the following reply (dated February 12):

"With reference to your enclosed manuscript,—if you accept the alterations made by me, return the MS., and I shall then be happy to submit it to Captain Temple with my opinion about it. But I cannot promise that it shall be published, until I have consulted with Captain Temple; and I cannot promise you immediate publication, as we have already so many papers in hand."

In Dr. Mitra's reply to Mr. Fleet he accepted the alterations, and requested that his letter may be published in the March or April number of the *Indian Antiquary*, adding that otherwise he would have it published elsewhere. In reply to this he got the following (dated March 10) from Captain Temple:

"With reference to enclosed, I understand that Mr. Fleet has already communicated with you concerning it. I am sorry to say that all our space is completely taken up—indeed the numbers are standing printed up to July. I am therefore constrained to return the MS. Mr. Fleet desires me to say that if you print the MS. elsewhere, he does not wish his name to appear in connection with it, as he is in no way responsible for the contents."

Doubtless, in neither of the two letters, occur the words "declined to publish," but it would be an insult to the common sense of the public to say that the two letters do not mean a refusal to publish, or that the facts of the case are otherwise than what they have been represented to be by Dr. Mitra. The pleas about "having many papers in hand" and "the numbers standing printed up to July" are the merest subterfuges, worthy of no notice at all. Had there been any validity in them, the editors could have easily named the time when they could print the letter. After giving circulation to a false charge, it is to say the least disingenuous to talk of not being able to make the *amende honorable* on the ground of having too many papers on hand, and having no spare space at command. Had there been any weight in the pleas, half a page of matter could have been easily put in a fly leaf. Dr. Mitra kept no copy of his demi-official notes, or we would have printed them here.

A VERY serious fire occurred not long ago in the town of Mymensingh, and as a furious wind was blowing at the time, the flames were carried with alarming rapidity from thatch to thatch and into the interior of masonry buildings, setting fire to the inflammable materials, such as oil, cloth, and other goods in the shop-keepers' stores. The whole of the centre part of the town, with very few exceptions, has been destroyed, and many lives have been lost. We have great pleasure in bringing prominently to notice the bold conduct of the Assistant Superintendent, and of Mr. Maude, Assistant Magistrate, in removing 800lb of gunpowder from a shop-keeper's house while the surrounding houses were still in flames, and where it would, in all probability, have exploded had it not been timely brought away. The District Superintendent reports: "I am much indebted to Messrs. Stack and Maude for their pluck and daring in personally entering the store-room at the imminent risk of their lives, and by dint of splashing water over the powder and the walls of the room succeeded in sufficiently cooling the temperature to enable them, with the assistance of the municipal head-constable, Debi Sing, to bring out the first few boxes, and as the room got cooler, coolies were employed to finish the work commenced by Messrs. Stack and Maude, and it is by their intrepid conduct and hard work that further loss of life and property was avoided. Baboo Gopal Chunder Chatterjee rendered material and praiseworthy assistance in organizing a gang of coolies to bring water from the river, and in a general way rendering every assistance in his power to avoid further danger." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has handsomely acknowleged the promptitude and courage displayed by Mr. Maude and other officers in stopping the spread of the fire, and in rendering such valuable service in the matter.

SAYS A CONTEMPORARY: "More offers from Native Chiefs,—conspicuous among the native leaders of Bengal for their munificent offers of aid to the Government in the present crisis have been the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad, Nawab Ahsanullah of Dacca, and the Maharaja of Tipperah. The first named gentleman has offered to Government the use of two lakhs of rupees till peace be restored. The Nawab Ahsanullah has offered the savings of his lifetime, amounting to a very large sum, for the purpose of raising a body of troops for service in Egypt, on the North-West Frontier, or in India. The Maharajah of Hill Tipperah has offered to place all the resources of his little State at the disposal of Government. The value of these offers, in themselves most gratifying, has been much enhanced by the terms of chivalrous loyalty in which they have been made."

LORD RIPON, speaking recently at York, pointed in appropriate language to the grand spectacle of united patriotism offered just now by the princes and people of India. His Lordship said, they were coming forward throughout the length and breadth of the land united in their determination to offer their support in every possible way to our gracious Sovereign and their Empress. He believed from his experience of India that the feeling so manifested was perfectly genuine,—'that there existed in a very remarkable degree a real personal attachment to, and reverence for, our Queen, and that there was a growing confidence in the determination of the English people to treat their fellow-subjects in India with equal justice and with increasing sympathy.'

ACCOUNTS of the scarcity prevailing in parts of the Bankura district in consequence of the failure of the rice crop still reach us from different quarters. Distress is keenly felt in the tract included in the Sonamukhi Thana in the district. The Collector of Bankura estimates that it will be necessary to expend Rs. 12,000 on charitable relief. Of this amount he has already Rs. 4000 in hand, raised by private subscriptions, and it is possible to obtain a further sum of Rs. 1000 by making an appeal to the public. An additional sum of Rs. 7000 is wanted. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division has requested His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a whole or portion of this sum between this month and September next. In reply, the Revenue Secretary says: "The Lieutenant-Governor approves generally of your proposals for the administration of relief in the affected tracts As, however, the requirements may prove less than what is now expected, His Honour considers it best not to grant the entire sum of Rs. 7,000 asked for by the Collector for expenditure on charitable relief at once; but he will place a sum of Rs. 1,000 each month at the Collector's disposal for that purpose. Should, however, a larger share of the Rs. 1,000 be wanted in any month, the requisite amount will be granted on due representation being made to Government."

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for March 1885, and for the twelve months—from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.
2. Indian Agricultural Gazette No. I, April 1885.
3. Report on the Judicial Administration (Civil) of the Central Provinces for 1884.
4. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. Rajputana, for 1883.
5. Report on the Cawnpore Agricultural Station for 1884.
6. Krishi Tatwa, Nos. 11 and 12.
7. Theosophist for May 1885.
8. Bharati for Baisakh, 1292 B. E.
9. Bisvakosha, Part, I, No. 1.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pintsand quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 21 0, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	R.	As.	P
Kumar Bunwari Anund Bahadoor, Banwaribad	11	0	0
Moolraj, L. M. S., Aligurh	13	4	0
Babu Kadar Nath Roy, Howrah	10	0	0
,, Petamber Ghose, Pooree	13	4	0
,, Sreeram Gangoly, Lalbaugh	6	10	0
,, Kasibilas Roy, Baghi	4	0	0
,, Dhurony Dhur Newgee, Ballea	19	0	0
,, Issan Chunder Mitra, Hooghly	19	0	0
,, Sarat Chunder Banerjee, Gowhatty	5	0	0
,, Janokybullub Sen, Mohigunge	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Sen, Madarepore	6	10	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Das, Kaligunge	6	10	0
,, Kadar Nath Roy, Saidpur	6	0	0
,, Sreenath Roy, Kaisurgunge	6	10	0
,, Gunganand Mookerjee, Manbhoom	8	0	0
,, Ram Kissen Mookerjee, Bahraich	13	4	0
,, Mahendro Nath Mookerjee, Pubna	6	10	0
,, Gupteshwar Nath, Chuprah	6	0	0
,, Kadar Prosunno Lahiry, Banares	4	5	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*May 6th* 1885.

General—25th April—Lieut H F Wilson, of the Dacca Volr Rifles, leave, on private affairs, for one year, from date in August last he availed himself of it.

27th April—Mr A Hannah to be a Lieut of the Serajgunge Volr Rifles.

28th April—Mr A W Cosserat, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, leave for fifteen days, in extension of leave granted 18th March last.

Baboo Ananta Lall Chatterjee, Tempy Sub Depy Colr, Attia, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Denonath Chuckerbutty, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Alipore, Julpigoree, leave for six months, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Noni Lal Mookerjee, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Julpigoree, is transfd temply to Alipore, in that dist, from date he joined his apptmt.

30th April—Mr Amoors, Asst Colr of Customs and Head Appraiser in Calcutta Customs House, leave for three months from 20th prox, or subsequent date.

Mr H Bradbury to act as Asst Collr of Customs and Head Appraiser in the Calcutta Customs House, during absence of Mr R Amoors

1st May—Mr J J Livesay, C S reported his departure on special leave on 5th ult.

Mr H J S cotton, C S, reported his departure from India, on special leave, on 27th ult.

Baboo Gopal chunder Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy colr, is apptd to be Secy to the Dist School Comtee of nogra.

Baboo Gogan chunder Dass, M A, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the sudder station of Pooree.

2nd May—Baboo Poorno chunder Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Contai, Midnapore, is transfd to 24-Pergunnahs, and to have charge of Diamond Harbour sub-divn.

The services of Mr J P Grant, Dist and Sess Judge, Hooghly, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Baboo Gour Dass Byanck, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, leave for one month and ten days, in extension of leave granted 30th March last.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Magoorah, Jessore, leave for three months, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy colr, on leave, is apptd to have charge of the Magoorah sub-divn of the Jessore dist, during absence of Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy colr, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transfd to Sarun, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist. This cancels order of 7th ult, transfg Baboo Ram Anugrah Narayan Singh to Purneah.

Baboo Protab Nath Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, leave for fifteen days, from 2nd inst.

The following confirmations and promotions are made in the grades of Sub-Depy Colrs :—

Confirmed in the First Grade—Baboo Debi Prosad vice Baboo Prosonno Coomar Dutt, confirmed in his apptmt as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

Baboo Debi Prosad will continue to be employed temply as Special Depy Colr on Butwara work in the dist of Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Confirmed in the Second Grade—Moulvie Mahomed Azhar vice Baboo Debi Prosad.

Moulvie Fyzoollah Khan, vice Moulvie Mahomed Sarajul Huq confirmed in his apptmt as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

Mr P F Rebello, vice Moulvie Abdool Khalique, confirmed in his apptmt as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

Promoted to the Third Grade—Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, vice Moulvie Mahomed Azhar.

Moulvie Sheik Abdullah, vice Moulvie Fyzoollah Khan.

Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, vice Mr P F Rebello.

These officers will continue to hold their present apptmt as Tempy Sub-Depy Colrs of the second grade.

Appointed to the Fourth Grade—Moulvie Mahomed Abdurrauf, vice Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter.

Moulvie Wajid Hossain, vice Moulvie Sheik Abdullah.

Baboo Gopi Krishna Lall, vice Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, Moonshee Golam Lilahi, and Baboo Mohendro Nath Seal. These officers will continue to hold their present apptmts as Tempy Sub-Depy Colrs of the third grade.

4th May—Mr T D Beighton, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 3rd ult.

Mr R H Anderson, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 5th ult.

Baboo Upender Chunder Mookerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy colr, Burdwan, is transfrd to Midnapore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is transfd to Maldah, and posted to the sudder station.

4th May—Mr H Gillon, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Hooghly, during absence, on deputn, of Mr J P Grant.

5th May—Mr H Lee, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Sarun, is allowed furlough for six months, from 5th May, or subsequent date.

Baboo Gogan Cunder Banerjee Sub-Depy Colr, Palamow, Loharduga, is vested with the powers of a Colr in that sub divn from 10th ult.

Police-27th April—Mr C S Murray Ass Supdt of Police, Julpigoree, leave for 32 days from 5th inst.

29th April—Col W N L Knyvett, Offg Depy Insptr-Genl of Police, is confirmed in that apptmt, from 11th inst vice Mr E B Baker retd.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

(To Builders.)

Tenders are invited and will be received up to noon of Friday the 15th instant for building a new two-storied house for the Sergeant at the Town Hall in conformity with the plan and specification of which copies may be had on application.

Tenders are to be under sealed covers superscribed "*Tender for Sergeant's Quarter at Town Hall* and addressed to the Engineer.

Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rupees two hundred in currency notes.

The Commissioners are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Municipal Office, Calcutta 5th May, 1885. } JAMES KIMBER, *Engr. to the Corporation.*

APPLICATIONS (with copies of testimonials) will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation up to noon of Saturday 23rd inst, for the acting appointment of Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta for 5 months on a salary of Rupees 600.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

Calcutta, 5th May, 1885. } ROBERT TURNBULL, *Secretary to the Corporation.*

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday next, the 14th of May 1885, at the close of the quarterly meeting convened for that day at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To confirm the proceedings of the Water-supply Extension Committee at a meeting held on the 5th of May.

2. To confirm the other proceedings of the Water-supply Extension Committee at the same meeting.

3. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at a meeting held on the 16th April.

4. To confirm the recommendation of the Town Council granting Mr. Turnbull, the Secretary, 6 months' leave of absence on medical certificate, and that an advertisement be issued inviting candidates for the acting appointment on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 25th April and 2nd May.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

CALCUTTA, *6th May*, 1885. }

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This is an antidyspeptic Cocoa of superior kind. The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon or Supper and invaluable for invalids and children, as well as for the healthy and strong. Its unvarying flavor and nutritive quality render it an invaluable aid to weak digestion. Very palatable.

1/4 per tin.

MORSON'S SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

A dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the ordinary food for invalids and children (especially in bread and milk, very useful in weakly and rickety children, where Phosphates are desirable, where the milk of the mother is thin and poor or where milk cannot be obtained ; and where the digestion in the child is impaired it seems to aid the assimilation of food and even of such medicines as iron. It is placed in the Extra Pharmacopœia as officially recognised by the Faculty.

3/ per phial.

S & M'S PANCREATISED COD LIVER OIL.

A very useful and valuable preparation where the simple oil cannot be digested, free from order and palatable to take.

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Successfully used in Phthisis, general weakness, nervous debility &c.

1/ per phial

LESLIE'S ALMONDISED COD LIVER OIL.

A very palatable preparation of this disagreeable but valuable oil.

1/ per phial

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at his sale-room in the Court House, on Saturday the 23rd of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree and order of the said Court, made in suit No. 651 of 1881 (wherein Rajendro Dutt, Rajmohun Dutt, Prannath Dutt, Gobin Chund Dutt and Nobin Chund Dut all of No. 78 Neemtollah Ghat Street in the Town of Calcutta are Plaintiffs and Peary Chund Mitter of No. 20 Neemtollah Ghat Street in the Town of Calcutta merchant and agent is defendant) and dated respectively the 24th of April 1882 and 20th of January 1885, the undermentioned properties belonging to the defendant.

1. All that messuage tenement or garden together with tanks, trees and other appartenances called Coomerpooker, containing by estimation ten biggahs and twelve cattahs (more or less) held under Mourasee tenure at an annual rent of Rupees 11-9-6, situate lying and being in the alleged Debuttur Talook No. 60 Bromopore in the Registration District Alipore, sub-district Alipore, in the Zillah of 24 Pergunnahs, Thannah Sonapore and butted and bounded on the North by the Jote Land of Gopoor Mundle, on the south by the Jote Land of Mutty Oollah Mundle and others, on the east by the Jote land and Tank of Bheem Nuskur and another, and on the west by the Garden of Nazir and Bromattur Land belonging to Roghoo Nundon Chatterjee.

2. All that divided fourth part or share of and to the upper-roomed messuage tenement hereditaments and premises situate at and being premises No. 20 Neemtollah Ghat Street measuring about 5445 superficial feet and seven inches as stated in the partition award dated 15th February 1881, and bounded on the north by Neemtollah Ghat Street, on the south by the dwelling house of Gopeekissen Mitter and Rajkisto Mitter, on the west by the portion allotted to Radharomun Mitter in the said award coloured brown and marked as Radharomun Mitter's share No. 1 and allotted to him as heir of Nobin Chunder Mitter, on the east partly by the common passage and partly by the portion coloured green and allotted to heir of Modoosoodun Mitter in the said award.

3. All that undivided four annas share of and in all that ancestral brick-built messuage, tenement or family dwelling house together with garden tank, trees and Lackraj Land situate lying and being in the village Paunsoolah in Pergunnah Boro in the Registration District Hooghly and sub-district Jahanabad, Thannah Haripaul.

4. The undivided one-fourth part or share of the Malican Putnee Ticca and all other rights (the whole into four equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that Talook or Zemindary called Bone Hooghly No. 1062 of the Collectorate records situate at and being in Pergunnah Magoora in the Registration District of Alipore, sub-district of Alipore and Bistoopore in the Zillah of 24-Pergunnahs aforesaid annual sudder jammah of which is Rs. 1005/2/3 in Thannah Sonapore and Bistoopore.

5. The undivided one-fourth part or share of the Malican Putnee Ticca and other rights (the whole in 4 equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that Kismut Nona, situate at and being in Pergunnah Magoorah aforesaid in Registration District Alipore and sub-district Alipore, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, registered in the Collector's record as Talook No. 115 the annual sudder jammah of which is Rupees 310/2/3.

6. The undivided one-fourth part or share of the Malican Putnee Ticca and all other rights (the whole into four equal parts or share, being considered as divided) of and in those Mouzahs Ramkristopore, Kistorampore and Baja Kristorampore situate at and being in Pergunnah Magoorah and Hatiagur in the said Registration District Alipore, sub-district Sultanpore, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, Thannah Sultanpore being registered No. 1509 in the Collector's record the annual sudder jammah of which is Rupees 258/8/8.

7. The undivided one-fourth part or share of the Malican Putnee Ticca and all other rights (the whole into 4 equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that Talooks called Chuck Bone Hooghly, situate lying and being in Pergunnah Magoorah in the Registration District of Alipore sub-district Alipore and Bistoopore in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, Thannah Sonapore and Bistoopore being No. 2434 in the Collector's record the annual sudder jammah of which is Rupees 1662/0/8.

8. The undivided one-fourth part or share of the Putnee Mourasee Ticca and all other rights (the whole into four equal parts or shares being considered as divided) of and in all that holding No. 5 containing by estimation fifty biggahs and three cattahs (more or less) held under the Mourasee Pattah granted by Kristo Gobind Roy Chowdry and other the annual sudder jammah of which is Rupees 31/1/3 and also all the defendants undivided one-fourth part or share of and in all that holding No. 7 containing by estimation 23 biggahs and 14 cattahs (more or less) held under a Mourassee Pattah granted by Chunder Kant Roy Chowdry and the annual sudder jammah of which is Rupees 14/14/9 the said two pieces or parcels of land comprised in holding Nos. 5 and 7 aforesaid are called and known as Bhari of Astollah Ostagur situate lying and being in Moujah Baginari now called Nyabad in Division 2, Sub-division 5, Dehi Ponchannogram in the aforesaid Registration District and sub-district of Alipore, Thannah Manicktollah in 24-Pergunnahs *aforesaid.*

9. The divided one-fourth part or share in the premises No. 20 Neemtollah Ghat Street, which belonged to Moddoosoodun Mitter and which on his demise the defendant's father the late Peary Chund Mitter got possession by reversion the said share being butted and bounded on the north by Neemtollah Ghat Street, on the south by the house of Gopeekisto Mitter and the house of Rajkristo Mitter, on the east by the share of Sreemutty Koylash Mohiney Dassee and on the west partly by the common passage and partly by the portion allotted to Peary Chund Mitter measuring about 5030 superficial feet 3/4 inches.

10. Also a like undivided one-fourth part or share of and in the Malican Putnee Mourasee Ticca and all other rights of and in Lots 2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8 which had been the one-fourth share of Moddoosoodun Mitter in the said estates and which the defendant's father the late Peary Chund Mitter got by reversion on the demise of his brother Moddoosoodun Mitter.

The Abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar, High Court, Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court. Original Jurisdiction, 15th of March 1885.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES, 1880.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin, of the Sradha Ceremonies; II—A Account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance.

BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.,

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

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Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S. Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India. Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

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...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

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NOTICE.

DRAFTSMAN

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Cuttack, 4th May 1885.

A C. CAMPBELL ROGERS, Executive Engineer, Pooree Division, Cuttack.

মুদ্রিত হইতেছে——

মেঘ দূতের বঙ্গানুবাদ। উত্তর ও পূর্ব্ব মেঘ একত্রে। যথেষ্ট টীকা সম্বলিত। বাঘের হাটের মুন্সেফ শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু জগদীশ্বর গুপ্ত বি, এল, কর্ত্তৃক অনুবাদিত। ছাপা ও কাগজ উৎকৃষ্ট।

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 366 of 1880 (wherein Brojendro Nath Mullick, Soshee Bhooshun Mullick, Tariney Churn Mullick, Gooroo Churn Mullick otherwise called Haradhone Mullick and Fool Coomary Dassee are plaintiffs and Gopaul Chunder Mullick and Bonomally Mullick and Protab Chunder Mullick, Mahatab Chunder Mullick, Aftap Chunder Mullick are Defendents) and dated the 25th day of August 1884 by C. T. Davis Esq., the Receiver, appointed in his suit at his Office No. 9, Hastings Street, Calcutta on Saturday the 16th day of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the following properties *viz.*

1.—All that two storied brick-built tenanted house situate at and being No. 90 Sobhabazar Street in the town of Calcutta containing by estimation 8 cattahs 4 chittacks and 9 square-feet of land and bounded on the North Golabari and land of Fuckeer Chand Shaw, on the east by the house of Gireedhur Pramanick and a lane leading to Koomartolee, on the south by the Sobhabazar Street, and on the west by premises or Thakoorbatee of Gireedhur Shaw and Boido Nauth Shaw.

2.—All that undivided one-fourth part or share of and in the tenanted land No. 118 Cotton Street in Calcutta aforesaid, containing by estimation 1 cattah 19 square-feet be the same a little more or less and bounded on the north and east by the Godowns of Gooroo Churn Sen, on the south by the Cotton Street and on the west by the house of Ramlall Paul.

3.—All that undivided one-fourth part or share of and in the tenantedland No. 87/88 Cotton Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, containing by estimation 9 chittacks and 9 sqare-feet, be the same a little more or less and bounded on the north by the said Cotton Street, on the east by the tenanted house of Doyal Paul, on the south by the house of Tarra Churn Sing and on the west by the tenanted house of Narain Sing.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the Office of Babu Bhoobun Mohun Dass, Solicitor for the plaintiffs and the title deeds at the Office of the said Babu Bhoobun Mohun Dass, at No. 7 Old Post Office Street.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree and order of the High Court Original Side, made in suit No. 538 of 1881, wherein Maharajah Komul Krishna Bahadur is plaintiff and Ram Chunder Ghosaul, Essan Chunder Ghosual and Hemmudini Dabee are defendants and dated respectively the 1st of March 1882 and the 17 of May 1884, by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room on the second floor of the Court House, on Saturday the 23rd of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned immoveable properties :—

Lot No. 1.—All that zemindary or Talook commonly called or known by the name of Nundunpore and numbered 353 in the Towjee of the Collectorate of the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs situate lying and being in the District of 24-Pergunnahs in the Registration sub-district of Bishunpore in Thanna Achipore and in Pergunnah Boleah, paying an annual jammah or Government revenue of Rupees 3578-14-5.

Lot No. 2.—And also all that brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 16 cattahs, 4 chittacks and 26 square feet, be the same a little more or less situate and being a portion of the family dwelling-house No. 69 Mirzapore Street in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the north by another portion of the said family dwelling house, on the south by Mirzapore Street aforesaid, on the east partly by a third portion of the said family dwelling house and partly by a fourth portion of the said family dwelling house and on the west partly by the said portion of the said family dwelling house and partly by a fifth portion of the said family dwelling house.

The conditions of sale and abstract of Title may be seen in the Office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side or in the Office of Baboo Norendro Nauth Sen at No. 8 Old Post Office Street, the Attorney for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

N. N. SEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
High Court,
Original Jurisdiction,
18th day of April, 1885.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

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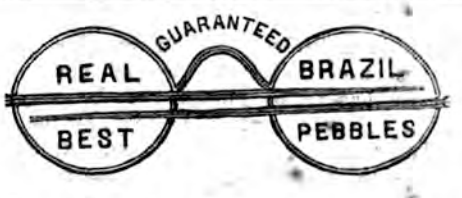

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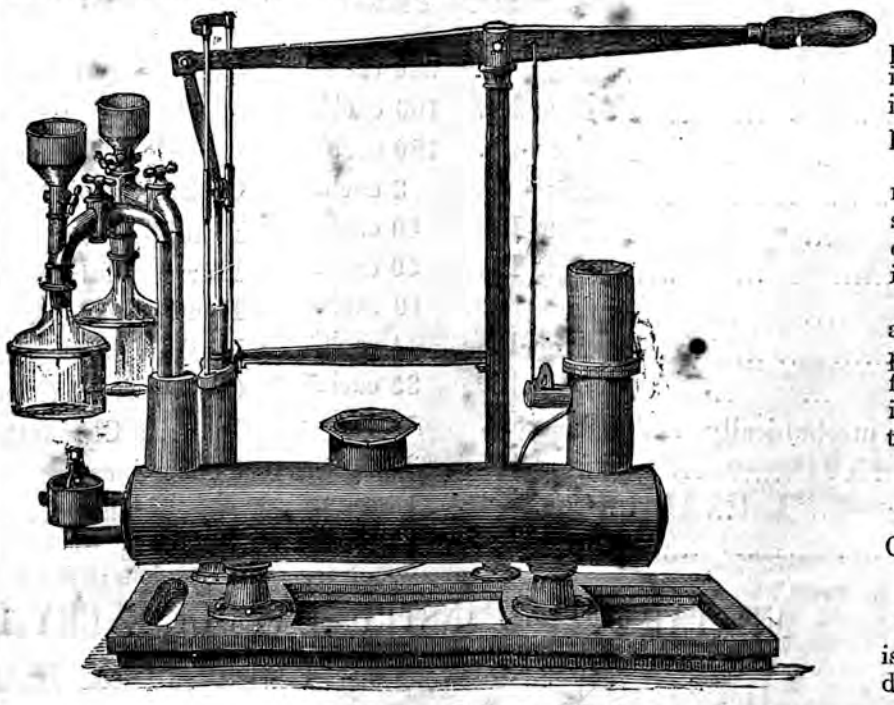

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